

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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## Circulation During October.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of October, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

| Date        | Copies  | Date | Copies  |
|-------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1           | 103,250 | 17   | 107,710 |
| 2           | 103,150 | 18   | 107,580 |
| 3           | 103,750 | 19   | 107,750 |
| 4 (Sunday)  | 104,250 | 20   | 109,900 |
| 5           | 102,500 | 21   | 101,730 |
| 6           | 102,840 | 22   | 103,610 |
| 7           | 104,200 | 23   | 101,000 |
| 8           | 102,010 | 24   | 104,220 |
| 9           | 102,210 | 25   | 106,500 |
| 10          | 102,000 | 26   | 101,100 |
| 11 (Sunday) | 107,500 | 27   | 103,350 |
| 12          | 100,800 | 28   | 104,410 |
| 13          | 101,140 | 29   | 102,320 |
| 14          | 102,270 | 30   | 101,630 |
| 15          | 100,520 | 31   | 102,190 |
| 16          | 99,890  |      |         |

Total for the month.....3,191,320

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....69,405

Net number distributed.....3,121,915

Average daily distribution.....100,707

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of October was 7.5 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of November.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
 My term expires April 25, 1904.

## WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

## CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association recently passed a resolution calling for "a broad, liberal and fair reciprocal trade relationship with Canada." The action was taken subsequent to an address before the body, delivered by John Charlton of the Canadian Parliament.

The situation with reference to Canada sums up briefly as follows: It needs manufactures; we do not need its natural products, but we do want to sell our goods; England would cement Canadian trade to English manufacturers by giving preference to Canadian raw products; England would stimulate agriculture in the Northwest and in the Dominion generally, would supply the Canadian demand for manufactures, and would effectually blind Canada to the Empire.

In short, we can get along without anything Canada has to offer, and Canada needs what England or the United States can manufacture. Reciprocity, on the sole basis of give and take, would be one-sided at the present time, but a more long-sighted view includes cognizance of the light now being made by Chamberlain.

Moreover, a kind of "community of interests" between the inhabitants of the North American continent enters into the matter. We do not desire to see Canada "bound" to the Empire. We look to eventual union between the United States and Canada. The more closely the two are linked together, the better, and the farther apart differences, such as the row over the Alaskan boundary award, carry the Dominion and Great Britain the better—for Canada and the United States.

In the light of such reasoning even sticklers for the tariff are beginning, in many instances, to make exception in the case of Canada, as they have in that of Cuba. Their logic, being somewhat solicitous of justifying a long adherence to the prohibitive idea, is very conservative and, while convincing enough, does not tell one-half the story. As to the rest, what does the Canadian tariff do for us as it stands? Simply protects the Beef Trust, the Leather Trust and some of the minor lumber industries.

The whole thing swings around the Beef Trust, and if a way exist of getting out from under that incubus, that way lie the interests of the people of the United States. However, outcry against the Beef Trust is no new thing, and, despite it, the necessary pressure has not been brought to bear to break down the embargo upon this single item. The old talk about "protecting the manufacturers" has carried weight sufficient and still has momentum enough to keep the Canadian tariff barrier intact. The peculiar feature is that now, if the action of the Illinois association has any meaning, the manufacturers are denouncing the very thing which they created. And yet we hear from the "stanch" Republican press that thrilling slogan, "Stand pat."

In Iowa, in Minnesota, here and there throughout the land, even from Roosevelt until he was muzzled, there has been evidence of a decided unrest, a dissatisfaction with conditions, a demand for "tariff revision." The action of the Republican chiefs, in this connection, has been such as to conclusively prove that nothing in this direction may be expected from Republicans.

Small manufacturers at home are "kicking" because the tariff-nourished trusts, making enormous profits where they absolutely control the field, can underseal the small man in his particular province. The trust magnates, even now, looking across the ocean at Chamberlain, are secretly trembling in their boots, and are inclined toward "reciprocity" on a scale that amounts to "revision." Though these signs of the times are so plainly evident, the old refrain, "Stand pat," is served up to us upon a platter of specious jargon about the protective principle, and in the spirit of overdone, afraid-to-act conservatism.

The situation cannot and will not be met by

the Republican party. The problem can and will be met by the Democratic party, if the voters see fit to put it in power in 1904.

## GRAFT ON SUPPLIES.

Statements made by A. E. Piltz, formerly chief cook at the City Hospital, that employees of the institution conspired with a contractor to defraud the city, bring out another phase of the corruption which distinguished the preceding municipal administration. They disclose one of the most common methods of graft, a method likely to be profitable and safe for conspirators.

Mr. Piltz charges that the steward of the City Hospital, the storekeeper and a meat purveyor formed a combination which made money out of the city through short weight in supplies. He charges that he was forced into the combine and confesses that he received a share of the profits. Several years ago, and prior to the retirement of the last administration, Civil Engineer Allen, then under the President of the Board of Public Improvements, had information derogatory to hospital employees, and at the time questionable transactions in the City Hospital were brought to the attention of Doctor H. L. Nietert, who was then Superintendent of the institution.

Charges affecting the Department of Supplies were made about this period and Commissioner Meier was put on trial by the City Council. The Suburban franchise bill came before the Council. Councilman Kratz was appointed to the trial committee. The charges were not sustained by sufficient evidence. The Superintendent of the Poorhouse alleged that supplies in his institution had been allowed to decay, and this case was considered by the Board of Health in executive session.

How much truth is behind these charges cannot be ascertained excepting by a Grand Jury inquiry. The charges are serious and plentiful enough, however, to encourage the Grand Jury to make a very rigorous inquiry, and there is a possibility that a sensation may be developed concerning a most insidious form of graft, against which evidence is difficult of procurement by ordinary investigations.

The Grand Jury should go thoroughly into these allegations. The employees who are said to be connected with what is designated as a conspiracy have retained their positions, as the new executive officers were appointed only a few months ago, and, if there are proofs of guilt, it is likely that the penalties will not be averted by the statutes. Under any circumstances the inquiry should proceed.

The discovery of improper practices in city institutions has been facilitated by the conscientious work of Commissioner of Supplies Boyce, Comptroller Player, Health Commissioner Simon and other executive officers, to the great satisfaction of Mayor Wells. These officials have fought for reform against obstacles and opposition; it is their onerous task to get rid of wrong customs which have long existed.

Whether the contractors are influential or not; whether the employees have power or not, and no matter what the politics of those who are accused may be, the Grand Jury should get the whole truth, and should guilt be certain, it ought not hesitate at returning indictments.

But another suggestion is worthy of deliberation by the Grand Jury. In pursuing this inquiry it will no doubt discover that high officials in the present administration have been performing their duties courageously, modestly and well. The contrast between the results achieved by present officials and those achieved, or not achieved, by former officials would present to the citizens a clear lesson in good government. If the Grand Jury finds any one guilty, it will act with vigor. About that there is no question. For those officials whose work is meritorious, the Grand Jury should have commendation. The meeting out of praise and blame, as either may be deserved, would have a salutary effect on public opinion. The Grand Jury have been making frequent reports of a general nature and here is a situation in which a report would be useful.

## LET THE COUNTIES CONTRIBUTE.

St. Louis is busy raising its share toward purchasing a handsome testimonial to the battleship Missouri. The business organizations have taken hold with a vim and are pushing the plan along at an encouraging pace. St. Louis will subscribe \$5,000.

It is to be hoped that the approaching holidays and the stress of business will not divert attention in the country districts from a movement which should meet with the hearty encouragement of every citizen.

The credit of the State suggests that the fund be raised by the people in small donations so that the gift might come from the State and not from one large city. To this end, a hearty response was and is again solicited from the counties.

In many cases the newspapers in their respective towns have joined with a will in the undertaking. The officials of such communities have given able assistance. Now it remains only that such action become more general, that all, or very nearly all, of the State's prosperous counties be heard from.

That Missouri, being a larger and richer State, should come forward as generously as Indiana, which raised \$9,000, goes without saying. Whether it does come forward, however, depends upon the interest taken by each county and town. Let an energetic spirit like Lieutenant Governor Rubey step out among the citizens in each town and solicit a contribution for that locality of from \$25 to \$50.

Individual subscriptions sent to The Republic or to George H. Morgan, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, will be acknowledged and published. The better manner would be to raise a county or town subscription through a committee or through county or town officers, and then forward the amount to the treasurer of the general fund in St. Louis. Suggestions as to the nature of the gift will be considered and the decision rendered upon what appears to be the majority's preference.

But it is getting on toward December 1. The gift should also be somewhat in the nature of a Christmas present. Promptitude is desirable.

## THE DIETRICH INDICTMENT.

United States Senator Dietrich of Nebraska is indicted by a Federal Grand Jury of his State on a charge of receiving a bribe amounting to \$1,300 from Jacob Fisher in return for securing to Fisher the postmastership of Hastings. The direct charge of bootlegging is fastened upon a member of the most powerful legislative body in the world. The case, in that it affects the alleged corrupt disposal of Federal patronage, has an aspect new in the long chapter of venal acts by legislators brought to light recently by the active prosecution of such offenses.

In a formal statement Senator Dietrich declares that the charge is the fabrication of his political enemies and is manufactured out of whole cloth. As Governor, he declares, he opposed corruption, and in the interests of the State checkmated several "deals" that were attempted by the shady element among the politicians. A man who is

elected Governor of a State and its Senator necessarily makes political enemies, and it is possible that Dietrich's explanation is the true one. Still, the public desires the thorough prosecution of the charges, desires to know whether a United States Senator has been guilty of so flagrant a breach of trust.

Under the prevailing system of party organization, the Republican Senators well-nigh dictate the Post-Office appointments within their States. Their influence is the most potent factor in filling all Federal positions, especially in those States in which the internal organization is so solid that the Senators practically are bosses of the delegation in the lower house. The candidate for appointive office attempts first of all to get into the good graces of the Senator. The opportunity for the Senator to profit under such circumstances is obvious; but if he be of the kind that "sells out," then is rottenness at the very core of the party within the State.

Patronage is the biggest load any politician of much influence carries. The very fact that he has it and must distribute it with some reference to party services means that positions will not always be filled with men best fitted for the work. It also means innumerable internal party dissensions, since every "worker" of high or low degree wants to be in at the "jobfest."

Eloquent example of disgraceful wrangling and petty quarrelling of this nature may be found among the Republicans of Missouri, who keep their party in disrepute by their conspiracies and intrigues and shady minority senatorial caucuses. The man who can handle patronage nowadays and put reasonably competent men in the positions, and holds his own meantime with his followers, is well-nigh a statesman.

Knowing that, under our system, patronage will develop some abuses and knowing that the system must stand for want of a better, some little charity enters into judgment upon a United States Senator's use of his semiappointive prerogative. But if he sell his great influence to the highest bidder, then he is a defaulter to the public nationally as were our convicted legislators defaulters to the city and to the State. The crime is the larger in that the trust vested in him is greater. Accepted as a development in the revolt against venal politics and politicians that, originating in St. Louis, has overspread the country, the indictment of Dietrich is a significant event.

What the Star now demands is one of those Ziegenhein editorials with which The Republic assisted in bringing a reform administration. There does not seem to be a necessity for an editorial of that tone. The officials are doing their duty in correcting abuses. The offenders are Ziegenhein appointees. As the Star aptly says of the present Democratic officials:

To Doctor Brown it has long been plainly visible that things were not just as they should be.

On the outset of his career as Superintendent, Doctor Brown acknowledges he observed things that called for his close attention, and later what he became convinced of suggested to him that Health Commissioner Simon ought to be told.

These two, then, Doctor Brown and Doctor Simon, evolved the idea of "examining" the City Hospital.

A man said the other day that he knew all the poems worth knowing; but then he was either a colossal liar or an idiot. The point is to forget all the poems worth forgetting.

There were something like ten thousand books published last week. Most of them are "dead ones," which means more work for the undertaker.

If they have an apple day at the Fair when everybody will eat an apple, why not have a cake day when everybody will do a cake walk?

Two other Colombian Provinces secede. But their right to do so depends entirely upon whether we want any more chunks of the tropics.

The preacher of a Missouri town licked the editor. Applying the pulpit smash is one way of curbing the liberty of the press.

In the East it is not a case now of woman rights but of woman riots.

## RECENT COMMENT.

## An Extraordinary Envoy.

Washington Post.

Of course, it would have been better to select as the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the new Republic of Panama a gentleman who was, by birth or adoption, a citizen thereof. Much, however, must be forgiven to worthy persons in a hurry. The Republic was tinkered up so swiftly—we say feverishly?—it would be unkind to blame the tinkers for a trivial oversight here and there.

M. Philippe Bonau-Varilla is a gentleman of great amiability and most engaging address. His presence is winning and impressive. He takes luncheon with grace and, doubtless, with good appetite. The fact that he happens to be a citizen of France and, therefore, not at the disposal of any foreign Republic, however sudden and startling, is an unfortunate coincidence.

## The Myth of Overstudy.

"Overstudy" is the bugaboo of the weak-willed and the lazy. It never frightens the youth of real talent. It has no terrors for the boy who is sitting up late to learn thoroughly the task set him and to absorb the little more than the required stint of knowledge in which lies success. The men who build bridges and make subways are engineering reality at which the world marvels, great architects, great sculptors, the lawyer who is equipping himself to win a case of national importance, the famous captains of finance—these know that the brain will respond to any strain put upon it.

They know that when subjected to the severest strain it yields its best returns of ideas that bring fame and fortune.

## The Burns Cottage.

Among all the poets he comes closest to the soil and nearest to humanity is "Bobby" Burns. The Burns Cottage Association, formed to erect a memorial to the Scottish poet at the St. Louis World's Fair in the shape of a reproduction of the Burns cottage, including a museum of objects of special interest connected with Burns and his work, therefore, should receive widespread encouragement. Scotchmen at home and abroad are interested in the movement and it is the purpose to extend the membership of the Burns Cottage Association to embrace all those of Scottish birth and descent in the country and all who admire the homely Scotch poet.

## Sneaks on It.

The sun is doing its best to give us a shine, despite the united declarations of the star-gazers who insist that there are fly specks on the sun's lamp chimney.

## A Bronchial Affection.

This November weather may be unusual, but to the average turkey gobbler it brings the same old premonition of sore throat.

## To Avoid the Tumble.

The great problem of the Napoleons of finance continues to be to cut out the Waterloo.

## The Russian View.

The Russian idea of an "open door" is believed to be a trap-door.

## MR. AND MRS. HORACE RUMSEY CELEBRATE THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY WITH COTILLON FOR MISS JULIA RUMSEY



—Photograph by Strauss.

Who gave a successful cotillon last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rumsey gave a cotillon last night at Mahler's in celebration of their first wedding anniversary and also in honor of Miss Julia Rumsey, who was introduced last week at a buffet luncheon given by Mrs. Joseph Dickson.

As the premiere of the ball season, last night's entertainment bore considerable eclat, while as a unique and decidedly jolly entertainment it stands first among the early winter's gayeties.

Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey received with Miss Rumsey in the ballroom, which was not decorated except for a simple background of palms. Mrs. Rumsey wore a Paris gown of white crepe de chine, covered with the hand-embroidery and cut-work in intricate patterns. Miss Rumsey was in white chiffon, with a bouquet of pink roses.

Mrs. Stanley Stoner, Mrs. Lewis Rumsey, Mrs. Walter Duke Thompson and Mrs. John Leigh Green assisted at the favor table. The cotillon, led by Mr. Rumsey, was danced from half after nine until half after eleven, the scheme being a personally conducted Cook's tour of Europe.

Thirty couples started from New York. The favors of this first figure being dress-suit cases for the men and express baskets for the girls. Italy was the first country, with mandolins and guitars for favors. Switzerland, with tiny Swiss cottages and small automobiles; Austria, with demitasse cups and cigarettes; Germany, with steins; Holland, with sabots and pipes; Paris, with champagne coolers and tiny wine bottles; England, with small Red-Indian and Shamrocks, and, lastly, American flags for the return figure to New York, constituted the series of figures.

Supper was served in the lower banquet room, which was decorated in green and white, to simulate the dining saloon of a European liner. After supper, general dancing was enjoyed, ending with serpentine and a concert battle.

Among the guests were:

Misses: The Haman, Grace Simple, Elizabeth Robertson, Beulah O'Hara, Beate Maxwell, Juliet, Ruth Eschenched, Grace Moon, Harriet Fowler, MacDonell, New York. Messieurs: Edwin Hiller, Clarence Alexander, Arthur Stuckey, Taylor Stuckey, Mark Anderson, Frank Ellis, Guanz, Carlender, Lewis Williams, Archibald Gray, Douglas, Max Thompson, Sterling Foster, Charles Eason, Ladett Brooks.

Ladies especially like the safe deposit vaults of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, as there are no steps to climb nor wiles over which to stumble.

## PAY-DYER MARRIAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. David Patterson Dyer yesterday issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Louise, to Mr. Amos Franklin Fay, Jr., on the evening of Thursday, December 3, at 8 o'clock, No. 350 Delmar, boulevard. A home at January 1, No. 351 Russell avenue.

No one in St. Louis should be without a savings account. Mississippi Valley Trust Company allows 3 per cent per annum on such deposits, and secures the same by capital, surplus and profits of \$2,300,000.

## MISS SARTORIS ENTERTAINED.

Mrs. Robert Sturgeon entertained at luncheon yesterday afternoon for Miss Rosemary Sartoris. The guests were all debutantes with one or two exceptions, and numbered fourteen young girls who have met Miss Sartoris frequently since her arrival.

The luncheon was attractively dressed in pink, the flowers being bride-maid roses, and the favors the hunting pink and brighter golf effects. Those who enjoyed this affair were:

Misses: Nannie Lee, Lucille Niedring, Josephine Walsh, Mary Euston, Mildred Stuckey, Caroline Newman, Margaret Spencer, Mrs. Le Bonnet.

MRS. LONG'S RECEPTION. Mrs. William Stedwick Long and Miss Margaret Breckenridge Long received yesterday afternoon from 4 to 10 o'clock. This is the first Thursday of two which Mrs. Long will give for her daughter, who is out this season.

Miss Julia Moffitt was asked to be of the receiving party yesterday. Mrs. Long wore black chiffon and lace. Miss Long, white chiffon. Frock and Miss Moffitt was also in white. Both young girls carried round bouquets of violets.

The dining-room was trimmed in pink. During the hours many of the young set and also the younger married set called.

High-grade investment securities, bought primarily for their own investment, are now being offered by Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Bond list on application.

## MRS. SPENCER RECEIVES.

Three hundred representative society women, married and unmarried, were entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Harold N. Spencer, who gave a reception in honor of her new daughter-in-law, Mrs. Seiden Spencer. Mrs. Seiden Edmunds and Mrs. Hancock, daughters of Mrs. Spencer, assisted.

MRS. HORACE RUMSEY

MRS. LEWIS RUMSEY

MRS. WALTER DUKE THOMPSON

MRS. LEWIS RUMSEY

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